(ङ) इसके कारण वही है जिनका उल्लेख उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) के उत्तर में किया गया हैं। जहां प्रोन्नत रिक्तियां का पिछला बकाया विद्यमान है वहां ये नियमों के अनुसार भरे जाते हैं। जब कभी भी पात्र उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होते हैं।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के दैनिक वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी

3154. **श्री लक्खीराम अग्रवाल** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कई वर्षों तक जारी रहने की संभावना वाले कार्यों के लिए दैनिक वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी रखने का कोई प्रावधान है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा संचालित छात्रावासों के लगभग कर्मचारियों को 10 वर्ष से अधिक समय से दैनिक वेतन भोगी कर्मचारी के रूप में रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चिमन भाई मेहता) : (क) से (ग) कुछ केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में छात्रावासों में हैड रसोईये, मसालची और सफाई कर्मचारी, संगठन के नियमित कर्मचारी नहीं होते हैं परन्तु जरूरतों के अनुसार उन्हें लगाया जाता है और छात्रावास निधियों अर्थात् छात्रावास में रहने वालों से एकत्र प्रभारों में से उन्हें सीधे ही अदायगी की जाती है। तथापि वे न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के तहत उपलब्ध लाभों और संरक्षण तथा उन पर लागू अन्य मजदूरी नियमों के पात्र हैं। उन्हें आवास और भोजन निःशुल्क मिलता है।

Cultural and academic exchnage between India and Bangladesh

3155. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh recently signed a cultural and academic exchange programmes;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof indicating the period of duration of each agreement; and

(c) when and where the next round of joint meetings are likely to be held between the two countries to review the progress made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESSOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to promote and develop relations and understanding between India and Bangladesh, especially in the realms of culture, art and education including academic activity in science and technology a Cultural Corporation Agreement between the two countries was signed in Dhaka on 30th December, 1972. In futherance of the objectives of the Agreement, Programmes of Cultural and Academic Exchanges between the two countries for specific periods have already been concluded and implemented. The latest Cultural and Academic Exchange Programme between India and Bangladesh for the years 1990, 1991 and 1992 was signed in New Delhi on 31st July, 1990, which envisages exchanges in the fields of education, art and culture, tourism, health, sports radio, T.V., press and films through exchange of visits of scientists, technologists, historians, educationists, artists, dancers, musicians, writers, archivists archaeologists sports teams, journalists, exchange of information material, radio and T.V. programmes,

exhibitions etc; offer of scholarships to each other's nationals; encouragement of tourism and facilitating travel between the two countries etc.

(c) Article XIII of the Cultural Co-operation Agreement provides that a Joint Commission will be established comprising 3 representatives from each side and will meet at least once every 2 years alternatively in New Delhi and Dhaka. The Joint Commission is responsible for, among other things, periodical review of the working of the Agreement in the two countries.

Safeguard of Ancient Heritage of Chattisgarh area

3156. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to a news item appeared in Times of India dated 10th June, 1990 to the effect that despite Government's clear directives, the famous ancient treasures of the country continue to find its way out of the country specially from Chattisgarh area;

(b) what corrective steps Government propose to take to safeguard ancient heritage of India; and

(c) whether customs staff would also be given suitable training as also other watch and ward staff as also Intelligence Services in this delicate and difficult job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESSOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government of India has taken the following preventive measures to safeguard the ancient heritage of India and to check thefts of antiquities:

1. Enforcement of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, which *inter-alia provides* for the following:

(a) Compulsory registration of certain categories of antiquities (sculptures in all media, paintings and illustrated and illuminated manuscripts) with the Registering Officers;

(b) Registering Officers to be informed regarding movement of such registered antiquities;

(c) Dealing in antiquities to be restricted to licensed dealers;

(d) Restriction on export of antiquities.

2. In addition, Armed Guards have been posted in some of the important centrally protected monuments and museums under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India, besides tightening of watch and ward arrangements and appointment of Security Officers, Sculpture-sheds to house the loose sculptures antiquities etc. safely and new site museums to display the antiquities at the site itself have been constructed.

3 In the year 1977 India has ratified the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Cultural Properties. The Convention *inter alia* provides that the contracting parties would tape steps for preventing illicit import, into their territories of stolen cultural properties and for tracing and restoring such stolen properties to the countries concerned. The rights of the contracting parties under the Convention are, however, prospective to be signing of the Convention and not restrospective.

4. An Antique Cell has been opened in Central Bureau of Investiga-